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William L. Howell

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1959

THE GAVEL

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TO SPONSORS AND MEMBERS

Please send all communications relating to initiation, certificates of membership, key orders, and names of members to the National Secretary. All requests for authority to initiate and for emblems should be sent to the National Secretary and should be accompanied by check or money orders. Inasmuch as all checks and money orders are forwarded by the Secretary to the National Treasurer, please make them to: "The Treasurer of Delta Sigma Rho."

The membership fee is \$10.00. The official key of 10K (size shown in cut on this page) is \$6.00, or the official keypin of 10K is \$7.00. Cut diamond in key is \$7 additional. **Prices include Federal Tax.**

The names of new members, those elected be-

tween September of one year and September of the following year, appear in the November issue of THE GAVEL. According to present regulations of the society, new members receive THE GAVEL for two years following their initiation if they return the record form supplied them at the time their application is approved by the Executive Secretary and certified to the sponsor. Following this time all members who wish to receive **The Gavel** may subscribe at the following rates: \$1.50 per year for the standard subscription; \$5.00 per year for those who wish to contribute to the work of **The Gavel** and who will be listed as sponsors in each issue; and \$25 for a lifetime subscription.



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THE GAVEL

of

DELTA SIGMA RHO

VOLUME 41

JANUARY, 1959

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From the Editor . . .

On page 23 of this issue, you will find further information on the first D.S.R. National Forensic Tournament. In the March *Gavel*, a complete set of rules will be found. Until then, however, this should serve to whet your appetite . . . so let's see you in Cleveland in May.

Speaking of the tournament, you will notice that we are using a different topic. Behind this is quite a story. Seems that Delta Sigma Rho along with all other national Forensic Honoraries entered into an agreement as to the use of the same universal debate topic each year. Which is a good idea in terms of conformity and cooperation. No one would want different organizations running off in different directions when it comes to a debate topic for the entire academic year.

The trouble started when D.S.R. wanted a different topic for a tournament to be held the second week in May. Rather late in the year and open only to Delta Sigma Rho schools, it didn't seem to the committee that it could hurt anyone. And surely there was no intent to break any agreement. Educa-

tionally it seemed like a fine experiment. Little did we know.

When the word of such a tournament was passed around at the SAA convention this December, came the explosion. As best we can make out, we were accused of practically every crime in the book, but mostly that we were being unethical in using a new topic. If attempting to broaden the base of our forensic program is a crime (or unethical) then we are guilty. But as far as trying to do anything underhanded, to this we plead not guilty.

In trying to reverse the procedure, assuming that either Pi Kappa Delta or Tau Kappa Alpha were to try the same experiment, there doesn't seem to be any arguments against it. At least none that are very valid.

Realizing there are intellectual differentials, we would more than welcome an editorial comment from representatives of these other organizations. Maybe someone can clear up this editor's poor confused mind.

Changing the topic to something more pleasant, we have our first real, live letter to the editor. You might be interested in it—

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President's Page . . .

What Do I Get Out of Delta Sigma Rho?

Today Greek letter societies abound on almost every college campus. Greek letters adorn houses, halls, bridges, standpipes, water towers, sidewalks, hills, and even mountains. In this Greek letter world it is little wonder that the various combinations are as "Greek" to college students as to the nonacademic world. There are so many societies that a majority can be identified only with a manual.

Our concern at the moment is with the honor societies and particularly with Delta Sigma Rho and its place in this Greek letter world. All honor societies have one common and unique feature: they recognize superior scholarship. If scholarship alone is the criterion for membership, as in Phi Beta Kappa, the society is termed a general honor society, provided that all students in a school, college, or university are eligible. Likewise, Tau Beta Pi in the colleges of engineering, and Alpha Omega Alpha in medical schools are general honor societies.

Some organizations set up a second qualification for membership which embraces campus leadership and important contributions to student life. Typical of this type of general honor society is Mortar Board.

A third type is the departmental honor society which recognizes superior scholarship plus demonstrated achievement in a department of a college or university. Delta Sigma Rho is in this classification. To be eligible superior scholarship is the first prerequisite so that membership is open only to those in the upper third of their college classes. The second prerequisite is excellence in public speaking at the level of intercollegiate competition. Orators, debaters, and inter-school contest speakers alone can qualify.

Delta Sigma Rho is truly an honor society because only those who qualify as undergraduates can ever be elected to membership-at-large. Unlike many organizations there are no purely "honorary" memberships.

The question is often asked as to the distinction between Delta Sigma Rho and Greek letter organizations which confer member-

ships on members of departments. Most of these are really "recognition" societies because while they may require a departmental average grade, they do not require superior scholarship in all departments or at the all-college level. It is a greater distinction, therefore, to belong to an honor society than to a recognition society.

Requirements alone, however, cannot bring recognition to an honor society. This can be done only by the men and women who have met the requirements and accepted election. They establish the campus reputation of the society. If the members who wear the key enjoy the respect and admiration of the campus, then the society is recognized as outstanding. Only when students are imbued with a strong impelling desire to win membership by meeting the requirements, can a society be said to have reached the position it should occupy in the college world. This position and prestige for Delta Sigma Rho should be the concern of every member as well as of the forensic director and his colleagues in the department of speech.

Recognition of an honor society key should not, of course, stop at the campus level. It should be recognized across the country wherever college men are to be found. For that reason, a society which has chapters on the campuses of the leading colleges of the country will be more widely recognized than a smaller or local society. Delta Sigma Rho with eighty chapters, many of which are forty to fifty years old, has established its key in every section of the United States. College men and women accept it as a mark of distinction in the field of forensics. It is worn by community leaders as they participate in public discussion wherever men gather to determine the problems of public interest.

In a recent letter, the question was asked, "What will I get out of membership in Delta Sigma Rho?" The answer is this: an award for excellence in speaking conferred by a national organization whose reputation is

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And So Into the Night

BY SOODIN GELLE—*Kfar Blum, Israel**

Editor's note—*The Gavel* prints ideas—be they controversial or one-sided. This article is interesting because of developments in the Middle East during the past year. This does not express the opinion of *The Gavel*—only that of a member of DSR.

In response to Prof. Fest's circular to the alumni, I am enclosing a manuscript which may be of interest to our fellow members.

Living as I do in a collective (and in a country with strict currency regulations as well), I am unable to send a financial contribution. Perhaps my manuscript will be a substitute.

It is heartening to note the steady progress of DSR. My best wishes for unabated success.—GELLE

It was in May 1948. All day rumor followed rumor of an impending attack by the Arabs. In the Upper Galilee in Palestine we were a total Jewish population of 3,000 as against ten times that many Arabs. I lived with my family at the Kibbutz (collective settlement) Kfar Blum. Immediately surrounding us were the hostile villages of Salhiya, Naame, Kitiya, Duarra and in concentric circles at intervals of a mile or less more villages culminating in the "metropolis" of Halsa, with a population of 6,000.

We had ample warnings of our impending fate. For weeks previous, there was a nightly exchange of fire with our neighbor to the east, Salhiya, only twenty yards away. Fortunately the Jordan River separated us but unluckily, Salhiya was located on a hill; we were not. Naame to the west was further away, about 600 yards, but its inhabitants were more hostile and more daring. Night after night rifles crackled from both directions. Our guards answered one shot in fifty; we had to conserve ammunition. The whistling of the bullets were distinctly unpleasant but we learned to live with them. It was worse for the children. They were afraid to sleep. To ease their fears and to guard them from bullets we erected protecting walls around their quarters (two wooden frames twenty inches apart filled with gravel or crushed stone and sand).

Since November 1947 there have been disturbances. On November 29 the United Nations voted in favor of a state in Israel. On November 30 trouble began. The original Arab strategy was to disrupt transport, to unsettle the country and by demonstrat-

ing violent opposition vitiate the United Nations' decision. We in the Galilees had been living in friendly relations with the Arabs. For a while it seemed that in our little corner in the North quiet would reign. We prepared for self-defense but only as a matter of long-range precautions. During most of December there were sporadic attacks, in each case, by outside agitators. However, in January, the turn came with the organized attack on the border settlement north of us, Kfar Szold. Travelling became hazardous. Along all highways snipers fired uninterruptedly. Road blocks of loose stones were set up at night to slow down or stop our vehicles and turn them into easy targets for ambush. Our side countered by improvising pusher blades in front of busses and trucks to act as crude bulldozers. The drivers were protected by steel plates. Busses became stifling prison vans with firing slits as the only ventilation.

I remember travelling to Tiberias to receive a youth group which arrived from Roumania and was assigned to us at Kfar Blum for its education. We travelled in a homemade armored bus protected by an armed detachment consisting of four youngsters 18 and 19 years old. They had two rifles, a machine gun and a Sten submachine gun. The arms were hidden under the seats against seizure by the British who forbade the use of arms by both Jews and Arabs. Our trip was without incident until we were back within five miles of home. As our bus slowed down at the stone obstacle on the road, bullets instantly hit us from the south. They did not pierce our protective steel plate but the new arrivals panicked. Their screams were louder than the ricocheting

*Mr. Gelle is a former member at the University of Minnesota.

lead. Our own counterfire set up an even greater din. Happily, it was a matter of minutes before our front blade cleared the obstacle and we reached home safely. At home no one heard the exchange of fire because the wind was against us. Had we travelled unarmed we would not have returned.

A few days later a much more effective road block on the main highway was too massive for the pusher blade. The only alternative was for volunteers to clear the rocks by hand. My Canadian friend, Harry Spoon of Montreal, was one of the volunteers. He reported that a hail of whistling metal buzzed around him while he worked. Why he survived he cannot explain. His coworker, a member of our next-door settlement, was killed on the spot.

Travelling was curtailed and was restricted to the most urgent circumstances including the various Kibbutz treasurers. They constituted the main living contact with the outside world. Harry Sosewitz, formerly of Chicago, left one Sunday morning as usual but on the return trip from Safed a mine exploded under his bus. The protective steel plate was ripped apart and became the lethal instrument in the death of seven treasurers. Our Harry was seriously wounded. Later intelligence revealed that the mine was intended for another vehicle carrying defense personnel. When the ambush failed to detonate the mine and was about to abandon the project the fated bus appeared on the horizon and the Arabs decided to give the mine another try.

Winter wore on and we dug in. We dug trenches, fox holes and defense outposts. We dug incessantly before work and after, on rest days, evenings, on receiving special alarms. We dug and we dug and we dug. It was no longer harassing operations that were our concern but preparation for attack. News arrived of Arab volunteers forming field armies. There was no question that with spring the attack would come. We organized for regional defense. One night members of settlements in the valley climbed the mountain of Menara to evacuate the children of that outpost settlement and carry them on their backs under cover of darkness to the larger and safer settlement of Kfar Giladi.

To prevent surprise night raids we ringed our kibbutz with reflector lights and projectors. One day at noon as Ari Lashner, formerly of Brooklyn, climbed a pole near the Jordan to repair a light, a sniper's bullet hit him in the back. Ari screamed and it was the end. He was dead. In blind fury we opened fire with all we had. Within two hours came a detachment of British who curtly announced that unless we ceased fire we would be shelled. The handsome lieutenant said blandly, "we are not interested in your dead."

The Arabs improved their technique. Instead of amassing stones they dug under the roads at night and our convoys suddenly faced impassable ditches. We were cut off. No produce could go to market and no supplies could return. For the moment there was the silver lining of plentiful cream, butter, eggs, chicken meat for all, yet how long would we last in a state of siege?

Jennie Fendel of Boston anticipated complications in her forthcoming labor. How to transport her to a hospital? We levelled a patch of land, packed it tight using a tractor-drawn water-filled roller and had an emergency air strip ready. A small Piper Cub swooped down onto our airfield and succeeded in taking off again with Jennie. He flew her to Tiberias where shortly thereafter she was delivered of twin daughters, blond and scrappy.

It was decided to break the siege. A convoy of trucks, led by a trailer carrying a prefabricated bridge, was organized at Ayelet Hashachar, twenty miles away. Relief seemed in sight; but lo, when the bridge reached the ditch it was too short because meanwhile the Arabs had succeeded in widening it considerably. As the convoy began to turn back the Arabs again had the upper hand. They opened up a ditch in the rear. The whole convoy was trapped. There was no choice but to fight on the spot. A battle was forming. Every piece of shooting equipment we had was sent to reinforce the convoy. At Kfar Blum we were left with women, children, the aged and exactly six hand grenades. It is a moot question how the battle would have gone had the British not intervened, this time on our side. The British extricated the convoy

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Preliminary Announcement

The First National Delta Sigma Rho Forensic Tournament

May, 7, 8 and 9, 1959

Time and Place: John Carroll University in Cleveland, our newest chapter, will serve as hosts. The tournament will begin at 9:00 a.m. Thursday, May 7 and close by 1:30 p.m. Saturday. The schedule is so arranged that a chapter which sends two students accompanied by their forensic director may be represented in all events.

Events: The tournament will include 6 rounds of debate (4 conventional and 2 cross examination); 3 rounds of persuasive speaking; 3 rounds of extempore speaking; and 2 rounds of discussion.

Eligibility: All colleges and universities with Delta Sigma Rho chapters may enter. Participants must be regularly enrolled undergraduate students, either male or female. Participants need not be members of Delta Sigma Rho.

Debate Proposition: The official proposition which is and will continue to be used by the chapter of Delta Sigma Rho this year is the national proposition on nuclear weapons. However, for this end of the season tournament, a question evolving from the national discussion problem and intended for use in this tournament only will be used. In order to be eligible to participate, the colleges and universities entering this tournament must not have sponsored an intercollegiate forensic tournament on this specific proposition prior to the Delta Sigma Rho Forensic Tournament, May 8-10. The proposition for use in this tournament is:

RESOLVED, THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PROVIDE MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN LATIN AMERICA ONLY TO NATIONS WITH DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS.

Judges and Awards: All participating schools must provide for the services of a competent judge. Wins and losses in debate, rank-order places in persuasive and extempore speaking, and quality ratings in all events will be used as the basis for awards. Ties will not be broken. Certificates of achievement will be awarded accordingly.

Rules: More complete and specific rules will be sent to each chapter and printed in the *March Gavel*. Entry blanks will be mailed to each chapter.

Hotel Accommodations: Arrangements have been completed with the Tudor Arms Hotel—a first class hotel with excellent accommodations—to house the participants. They will set aside accommodations for at least 150 people during the tournament. Rates will be: Dormitory Rooms (4 to a room) \$4.00 per person/night; (3 to a room) \$5.00 per person/night. Twin Bedrooms (2 to a room) \$6.00 per person/night. Single Bedrooms \$7.00 per person/night.

Tournament Committee:

General Chairman—Leroy T. Laase, University of Nebraska

Tournament Director—Austin J. Freeley, John Carroll University

Debate—Robert Newman, University of Pittsburgh

Discussion—Victor Harnack, University of Colorado

Persuasive Speaking—Robert S. Griffin, University of Nevada

Extempore Speaking—Charles Goetzinger, Kansas State College



Dr. Paul A. Carmack, executive secretary of Delta Sigma Rho, shows some of his collection of old books to newly initiated members of Delta Sigma Rho at Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh. They are, from l. to r. Janet Magaro, Mary Frances Freshwater, Leah Meyers, Nancy Sorokis, Marla Jean Cohen, and Audrey Winsky.

Mount Mercy College Initiation

The earliest initiation of the new collegiate year was held on the evening of September 10, 1958 in Antonian Hall of the Student Union of Mount Mercy College in Pittsburgh. Mount Mercy debaters have been accepted into Delta Sigma Rho since 1938. On September 24, 1955 the college received its own chapter charter. The six new initiates bring the college's members to a total of thirty-five. Dr. Thomas A. Hopkins had planned a very interesting event. It was attended by college officials, parents and friends of members, and visiting members of the area. The University of Pittsburgh's chapter was represented by Mary M. Roberts, associate director of the William Pitt Debating Union.

Sister M. Thomas Aquinas, Dean of the College, welcomed the visitors and discussed

the place of forensics at Mount Mercy. Alumnae members and officers Mary Grace Brennan, Mary Kay Zimick, Carol Ertzman and Kathryn Anderson served as the initiating teams. They initiated the six qualified debaters as new members of Delta Sigma Rho. They are Marla Jean Cohen, Mary Frances Freshwater, Janet Magaro, Leah Meyers, Nancy Sorokis and Audrey Winsky.

Sponsor Hopkins "initiated" Paul Carmack into his new work as national secretary by asking him to talk on the "History of Rhetoric." Secretary Carmack offered, as an exhibit, some of the books which have made or influenced rhetorical theory.

Following this program refreshments were served during an informal social hour for debaters, parents and visitors.

The Establishment of Low-Cost Practice Debate Tournaments

BY CHARLES E. PARKHURST¹

Intercollegiate debating is an activity which has become more extensive on the East Coast in recent years. It is not our purpose at this time to attack or defend the phenomenon. Rather we shall describe a development which may interest persons in other regions who may wish to develop similar programs for the improvement of intercollegiate forensic activities, especially as these are conducted in the debate tournament situation.

In the spring of 1955 several directors of debate in the Boston area became interested in undertaking a series of practice or training debate tournaments. The project was started actively in the fall of 1955; since then it has grown and seems to be an effective training device. Today the program, now in its fourth year, functions under the Greater Boston Forensic Association which maintains a mailing list of more than forty colleges and universities in New England.

In the spring of 1956 a similar project was suggested for the New York City area. Although there is no name for the project comparable to "Greater Boston Forensic Association," the program in New York is similar to that conducted in Boston. There are some thirty-five colleges and universities from Connecticut to Pennsylvania on the mailing list.

Both programs provide for practice debating on the national proposition, and the many participants seem to be agreed on the value of the practice sessions which are operated at virtually no expense. Eight or more tournaments are held in each area each year, most of them occurring in the early part of the debating season, as one would expect. Host schools are determined by a simple expedient—which schools are willing and able to serve in that capacity. Usually five or six in a given area are in a position to offer facilities.

Excerpts from statements of recommenda-

tions and regulations from both areas will provide a better picture of the operations of the two programs. The New York area has no rules, but at a meeting on October 6, 1956, representatives from thirteen colleges and universities met at Brooklyn College and drew up the following decisions and recommendations under which our program has operated satisfactorily for more than two years:

1. Maximum registration fee per tournament—five dollars. It is hoped that the host schools can plan "austere" events for less. (In practice, the registration fee has never exceeded two dollars, and frequently the tournaments are conducted without fees.)
2. Three rounds of debate would normally be held at each tournament, one in the morning and two in the afternoon.
3. Decisions and critiques will be given, but no stress should be placed on decisions. (Decisions are always revealed at the conclusion of each debate; no tournament record is kept; tie votes are permitted.)
4. If the host school wishes, it may schedule a discussion or workshop in connection with the meeting. (One or two of the early tournaments each year have had such workshops; in some instances these replaced a third round of debate.)
5. Complete units (four debaters and one judge) only are to be entered in each tournament, but schools may combine to form a unit (i.e., one school may provide two debaters and a judge, the second school the other two debaters). Such arrangements must be made by the two schools involved, not by the host school.
6. In general a given school may enter as many units as it wishes, but the host school may set a limitation.
7. Tournaments will alternate between varsity and novice except where special considerations warrant a change in procedure.
8. Varsity debaters may act as judges at all novice events and at some varsity events, but participating schools must send faculty judges to at least half of the varsity events in which they participate. Experienced graduate students will be included as "faculty judges" for this provision.
9. Tournaments should be scheduled only on week-ends when (conflicting) major

¹ Charles E. Parkhurst is Coordinator of Forensics at Brooklyn College.

tournaments in the area are not scheduled and will be continued in any given season only as long as participation warrants (probably not far into second semester).

10. Until other arrangements are made, Brooklyn College will act as clearing-house for the program. Schools willing to act as host institutions for the practice sessions should contact us to avoid conflicts. (No other arrangements have been made; Brooklyn has the necessary facilities to operate the clearing-house, so we continue to do so. Each host school issues its own invitations, after securing a free week-end, and places any additional limitations or rules on the event which it deems necessary or desirable.)

The Boston program has several minor variations from the above recommendations, and it operates within a framework of actual regulations. The following statements are taken from a Greater Boston Forensic Association letter of October 10, 1957:

Each college may enter one unit of four students . . . in each tournament. Each unit must be accompanied by a competent judge of faculty or equivalent status, preferably the Director of Debate. The time schedule for each tournament will be as follows: Registration at 12:30; drawing at 12:45; Round I at 1:00; Round II at 2:45; Round III at 4:30; announcement of results by 6:00.

A college may enter any or all of the tournaments. For each Saturday, however, registration will be limited to the first ten colleges which notify the Director of Debate of the host college. This notification must include the remittance of a check for \$2.00, made payable to the order of the host Director, and must be received at the host college no later than Friday of the week preceding the week of the tournament.

In a letter of February 5, 1958, the following additional regulations were distributed to members of the Greater Boston Forensic Association:

1. Any college which registers an incomplete unit (lacking any of the four debaters or the critic-judge) may, at the discretion of the host Director, be denied participation in the tournament.
2. Any unit which appears for registration after the deadline of 12:30 but before the commencement of the first round, may be admitted to the tournament but shall be excluded from participation in Round I.
3. Any unit which has submitted an entry

to a given tournament but fails to appear by the time of commencement of Round I, without having notified the host Director of its inability to participate in that tournament, shall be suspended from the privileges of participation in the activities of the Association for the remainder of the current semester, and the entire following semester. During that suspension period, a college so suspended may be readmitted to eligibility for participation only upon payment of a penalty fee of \$15 to the Chairman of the Association. After the expiration of the suspension period, readmission to eligibility shall be automatic, without requiring payment of the penalty fee.

The reader will be able to conceive of further developments which might occur in these programs; the experiences of more than a score of colleges in each of these two areas indicate that the programs are worthwhile: they will undoubtedly continue. It is true that metropolitan areas provide the best opportunities for such experiments, but the number of participating institutions need not be great. If there be six or seven colleges so located geographically that a one-day program of debates is possible, a similar project can be undertaken.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

(Continued from Page 18)

such that you will always consider your key a symbol which gives you standing and distinction in the circles of educated men and women everywhere. A member of our society recently wrote that he had just lost his key which he had worn with much pride for over twenty years. He wanted to know if he could secure a duplicate. His attitude toward Delta Sigma Rho is typical, as attested by the flood of letters which came in at the time of our Centennial Congress in 1956.

"What will I get out of membership in Delta Sigma Rho?" Nothing tangible, perhaps, except a golden key to wear; but in the more important realm of the intangibles, a certain satisfaction that all of the hard work in debate and oratory has brought a truly significant recognition which you will always cherish.

HEROLD ROSS
National President

Forensics and The University Community

BY MARVIN L. ESCH¹ AND
GEORGE W. ZIEGELMUELLER²

One of the proverbial problems faced by almost every director of forensics in this age of automobiles, radios, television, and the movies is that of finding audiences interested in listening to debates and other public speaking programs.

The easiest and perhaps the most common method of arranging for an audience is to schedule a demonstration debate or some other forensic program on a night which is relatively free of other campus social attractions and then to invite, beg or coerce an audience to attend. Unfortunately, this approach seldom provides either large or interested audiences.

At the same time that the forensic director is searching for audiences, it is invariably true that other campus groups are searching for stimulating and skillfully executed programs to sponsor and support. This suggests that the needs of the debate program and those of particular campus interest groups might be met by combining the resources of both. This does not mean that the forensic organization should be expected to put on programs for every little club meeting on campus. But it does mean that in planning and arranging for forensic programs on campus, the needs and interests of nonspeech groups should be kept in mind, and the active support of these organizations should be enlisted. The initiative for arranging and the responsibility for planning these programs should, naturally, remain with the forensic director and his students. Yet the topic, format, and participants should be keyed to the special interests of the campus groups. By enlisting other groups as co-sponsors, help may be gained in advertising and promoting the events, and, of course, the membership of the co-sponsoring group helps to assure larger and more interested audiences.

This year's high school debate question on the adoption of the essential features of

British education is especially well suited to the interests of future teachers' organizations and more generally, to all students in departments or schools of education. The topic of atomic testing might be of particular interest to a physics club and/or an international relations club. Programs which have proved to be of value in the past include a debate on the de-emphasis of athletics in cooperation with the physical education department, a debate on segregation in fraternities and sororities, and discussions on religious topics with student religious organizations.

The format of these programs should be adapted to the needs and conditions of the particular program at hand. The use of cross-examination techniques, symposiums, and panel discussions have proved to be popular—as has the traditional debate procedure. Open forum periods, buzz groups, and questioning by a panel of experts have also been used successfully.

While the members of the forensic group will be expected to provide most of the personnel for these programs, there is no reason why joint programs cannot be worked out utilizing the special methodological skills of the forensic students in conjunction with "experts" on the specific topic areas. One very successful program was worked out using both student debaters and faculty members. The particular topic being debated was one which directly affected both students and faculty members. Since a special faculty committee had been appointed to study the problem, it seemed desirable to have members of this committee take part in the debate. The faculty members, however, lacked knowledge of the procedures of debate. Thus by forming teams composed of one faculty member and one student, subject matter and methodology were brought together. An additional advantage of this student-faculty combination is its popularity with audiences.

The overburdened forensic director may

(Continued on Page 30)

¹ Marvin L. Esch is Assistant Professor and Director of Forensics at Wayne State University.

² George W. Ziegelmüller is Assistant Professor and Debate Coach at Wayne State University.

INITIATES

(Continued from Page 22)

OREGON (0)**OREGON STATE (1)**

M. Kathleen Deeney, 1760 Fairmount Avenue, Salem, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA (0)**PENNSYLVANIA STATE (5)**

Gerald Peter Bogus, 17 Playford Avenue, Brownsville, Pennsylvania
 Marion Esther Camins, 417 Oak Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania
 Ellen Rebecca Donovan, 155 Elmwood Court, Emporium, Pennsylvania
 Jay Harris Feldstein, 400 Second Street, Elizabeth, Pennsylvania
 Mary Ann Gemmill, 521 Haldeman Avenue, New Cumberland, Pennsylvania

PITTSBURGH (13)

Constance Bartusis, 2430 Wedgemere Street, Pittsburgh 26, Pennsylvania
 Gary Ray Hess, R.F.D. No. 4, Box 321, Gibsonia, Pennsylvania
 Barbara Virginia Hoffman, 213 Roycroft Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Gerald S. Leshner, 2639 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Richard Henry Mattern, Jr., 4614 East Willock Road, Pittsburgh 27, Pennsylvania
 James Pomarico, 1400 Fallowfield Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Thomas Ivan Ribich, 978 Illinois Avenue, Pittsburgh 21, Pennsylvania
 Robert Sidwar Robins, 1812 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Arleen Laura Russell, 562 McKean Avenue, Donora, Pennsylvania
 Gerry Ruth Sack, 5854 Hobart Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 David White Salinger, 505 Edward Street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania
 Frank Daniel Sedey, 447 Vandalia Street, Pittsburgh 10, Pennsylvania
 John Logan Strauch, 4817 Monongahela Street, Pittsburgh 7, Pennsylvania

POMONA (4)

Howard Stephen Cranston, 617 Hillview Road, El Cajon, California
 Jerrold Edward Levitin, 194 28th Avenue, San Francisco, California
 Carol Esther Samuels, 6240 Maryland Drive, Los Angeles 48, California
 Norma Jo White, 190 Virginia, Ventura, California

PRINCETON (0)**ROCKFORD (1)**

Carol Norton, 314 North Street, Normal, Illinois

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (2)

Lewis John Carlino, 6734 4th Avenue, Los Angeles 43, California
 Lillian Kim, 1457 West 28th Street, Los Angeles 7, California

STANFORD (0)**SWARTHMORE (0)****SYRACUSE (3)**

Gerald Hayes Bentley, Westmoreland, New York
 Richard Monka, 70 Park Terrace West, New York 34, New York
 Harriet Parker Schweinsberg, Winthrop Road, Rosslyn Farms, Carnegie, Pennsylvania

TEMPLE (3)

Ann J. Berlin, 209 Harding Avenue, Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania
 John Aaron Chanin, 5435 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Robert Schaeffer Gillespie, Jr., 907 Clover Hill Road, Wynnwood, Pennsylvania

TEXAS (6)

Bert Bently Adkins, 4522 Shetland, Houston, Texas
 Larry B. Haile, 4231 Valley Ridge, Dallas, Texas
 Dorothy Patricia Heard, 3059 Reba, Houston, Texas
 Dwight Franklin Henderson, 4706 East Avenue, Austin, Texas
 Robert Cameron Hightower, 1711 Cos, Liberty, Texas

Betty Jo Wiest, 505 Bursleson, Smithville, Texas

TEXAS TECH (5)

Joe Ben Hudgens, Pecos, Texas
 Cheri Martha Laurie, Darrouzett, Texas
 Donald E. Ledwig, 2406 14th Street, Lubbock, Texas
 Virginia Bray Leonard, 3209 42nd, Lubbock, Texas
 Thomas Dale Reagor, 2619 - 26th, Lubbock, Texas

VIRGINIA (3)

Bobby Eugene Brown, Box 371, Churchland, Virginia
 Herman Shackford Moorman, 2702 Carolina Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia
 Lee Wallace Varner, Albemarle Hotel, Charlottesville, Virginia

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON (1)

Richard A. Rettig, 17921 Buttles Road, N.E., Bothell, Washington

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (0)**WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON (1)**

William John Graham, Jr., 2330 Greenock-Buena Vista Road, McKeesport, Pennsylvania

WAYNE (11)

John Stanley Bray, 525 Adeline, Detroit, Michigan
 Mary Jane Brooks, 2963 Alter Road, Detroit, Michigan
 Rupert Wayne Cain, 717 Allen, Ferndale 20, Michigan
 Joel Mitchell Cohen, 10139 Curtis, Detroit, Michigan
 Harvey Covensky, 2660 Rochester, Detroit, Michigan
 Sheldon Benjamin Lublin, 25125 Bruce Drive, Franklin Village, Birmingham 22, Michigan
 Thomas Nicholas Pappas, 138 West Grand Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan
 Alan Jay Rosenthal, 5170 West Outer Drive, Detroit, Michigan
 Merton Wallace Seymour, 495 Lodge Drive, Detroit 14, Michigan
 Donald Herbert Styles, 28279 River Crest Drive, Birmingham, Michigan
 David Ellis West, 10630 St. Martins, Detroit, Michigan

WELLS (1)

Jane Hone Reuter, 218 Dogwood Lane, Manhasset, Long Island, New York

WESLEYAN (4)

John Michael Berry, 605 East Unaka Avenue, Johnson City, Tennessee
 Jan Stafford Hogendorf, 708 Penn Boulevard, Oskaloosa, Iowa
 Franklin G. Reed, 25 Grand Boulevard, Binghamton, New York
 Donald J. Wilcox, 41 Chapman Street, Putnam, Connecticut

WEST VIRGINIA (3)

Jay Dallas Harriman, 96 Western Avenue, Morgantown, West Virginia
 Howard Ray Lurie, 3628 Orchard Street, Weirton, West Virginia
 George Vernon Podelco, 11 West Harrison Street, Piedmont, West Virginia

WESTERN RESERVE (4)

Richard F. DeTillio, 1129 West 19th Street, Lorain, Ohio
 Donald Nolan Jaffe, 3290 Yorkshire Road, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio
 Joseph Andrew Szabo, 9305 Pinegrove Avenue, Parma 29, Ohio
 Alje Vennema, 2102 Wellington Avenue, Burlington, Ontario, Canada

WHITMAN (0)**WICHITA (0)****WILLIAMS (2)**

Richard Jon Contant, 314 Maple Street, Englewood, New Jersey
 Samuel Milton Jones III, 2805 Westchester Road, Toledo 6, Ohio

WISCONSIN (8)

Louis Brenner, 871 Sheridan Street, Memphis, Tennessee
 Neil Jay Cohen, 19906 Van Aken Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio

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From My Campus To Yours

BY E. C. BUEHLER¹

Professor E. C. Buehler October 15, 1958
116 Strong Hall
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Sir:

On a recent visit to your campus for the English Conference, I noticed a sign advertising a "Campus Problems Speaking Contest."

For the past several years we have been experimenting with various forms of speaking contests in order to encourage such activity. Your sign sounded interesting, and I would like to ask if I could have more details on the procedure, etc., that you follow in connection with this contest?

Thank you for any help in this request.

Sincerely,
Robert L. Wilhoit
Professor of Speech
Box 45, Drury College

Robert L. Wilhoit October 20, 1958
Professor of Speech
Box 45, Drury College
Dear Professor Wilhoit:

I have your letter in which you inquire about the Campus Problems Speaking Contest you saw advertised on our campus posters. Naturally, I am pleased that you are interested in this event and will gladly tell you more about it.

The contest was originated during the fall of 1925, my first year at the University of Kansas. The original pattern has largely been retained during the 34 years of its existence. Now a strong tradition surrounds the event which helps carry it along from year to year. It now is the oldest annual Forensic event on the campus. Other have come and gone, but this has withstood the test of time. It is essentially a contest designed to give emphasis to natural, realistic speaking similar to what we find in adult life. It fills a need in view of some of the objectionable features associated with formal oratory and the highly specialized type of speaking demanded in contest debating.

The contest is open to all college students. The area of subject matter is limited to the University community. We call it "The Annual Campus Problems Speaking Contest," but problems of town or city as related to students and campus life are included. Eight speakers, each with a time limit of eight minutes, are selected for the finals. Tryouts (or preliminaries) are held a few days before the finals, at which time all speeches are limited to five minutes. The speakers must use the same subject in both tryouts and finals. Usually 30 to 40 students tryout for this event. The following are samples of topics used: student government, closing hours, extracurricular activities, our student newspaper, classroom teaching methods, traffic and parking regulations, school spirit, language requirements, the University library, the student hospital, student housing facilities, cheating, examinations and grades.

The contest ranks high on a list of events which Speech I students may attend for observation forming the basis for written reports. The contest stands out as one of our most satisfactory forensic events. It draws out students who normally are not the college debaters and orators. Even when the college debaters have participated, they have collected relatively few victories.

About 75 per cent of the winners have been from the ranks of nonintercollegiate competitors. Only one prize, namely an attractive trophy, is awarded to the winner. Second and third places are given honorable mention. Usually five judges are used, three from the speech department and two administrative officers.

Students work up their own speeches without faculty supervision. The problem solution approach is the dominant pattern of organization. Speeches are not memorized and notes are not permitted in the finals, but occasionally a student uses notes in the tryouts. This he does at his own risk, since the extempore style of delivery is emphasized.

The values or advantages of this contest are almost self-evident.

1. Foremost, it offers an opportunity for

¹ E. C. Buehler is Director of Forensics at Kansas University.

INTO THE NIGHT

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but the ditches remained and the state of siege continued.

The holiday of Passover was approaching. We were preparing to celebrate without the traditional *matza* (unleavened bread) when our enterprising defense officer conceived of a bold plan. He asked for thirty volunteers. Twenty were armed, ten were not. The ten served as pack mules. In the dead of night the volunteers left on foot across the fields to the village of Bet Hillel which had access to Kfar Giladi on the main road. The following night our "mules" came back laden with holiday supplies. Passover was celebrated after all.

April was coming to an end; with it, the rains. Now would come the real attack for which all that happened was a pale prologue. Daily bulletins on the radio announced that troops massed all about us. We now kept sentinels on the alert around the clock. I was stationed on the roof of our office building, a two-story 12'×16' outpost located at the northern approach to the settlement. I had at my command two instruments, a one-eye ship telescope for scanning the countryside and a bell for pealing the warning signal.

The fateful day started ominously. By now we became sensitized to the very air we breathed. But we also had a more tangible signal of coming events. Uncannily, Arab intelligence communicated itself to all the shepherds and cowherders in the fields so that the first sign of trouble was the disappearance of all Arab livestock. We knew that so long as Arab cows grazed in the fields there was no immediate danger. Today not an Arab dog barked. I could see no cow, sheep or camel as far as my telescope extended. The silence was profoundly disturbing. Tensely I scanned the horizon. Suddenly I saw a speck which grew into five men walking briskly towards me. They argued and gesticulated wildly. I saw no arms. They reached a corner of the fields, moved a rock and returned. Apparently they were arbitrating a border property dispute.

And then suddenly toward dusk it happened. The horizon filled with people. I could clearly discern motion of men and

animals. I was about to ring the alarm when the thought puzzled me. Would they dare to attack at night? In all the months there was a clear division between us. Arabs ruled by day; Jews, by night. Have they changed tactics? I looked again. What I saw was even more puzzling. Women and children were moving toward us. Have they gone mad? Did they decide to sacrifice their women and children or were they trying to pull a Mahatma Gandhi on us? The answer was soon obvious. At the bend of the road they moved away from us. Laden camels, donkeys, women, men—all were packing up and moving. They were clearing out. It was an awesome sight—a whole village on the move.

Later we found out that the Arabs were told that the Syrian Army needed room to maneuver and that within five days they could be back to collect the spoils of victory. Our pleas to them to stay and be friends as transmitted by one of their powerful leaders, Kamal Pasha (or Effendi), was ignored. (Ironically, Kamal was later assassinated in Beirut as a traitor.) They decided to follow the advice of the Syrians and to flee.

As the months passed and the attacks did come, the disturbances had turned into war with its destruction and carnage, and many were the tragedies we all witnessed but to my dying day I will not forget that pathetic dusk when a people moved, when misguided villagers turned into hapless refugees.

UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

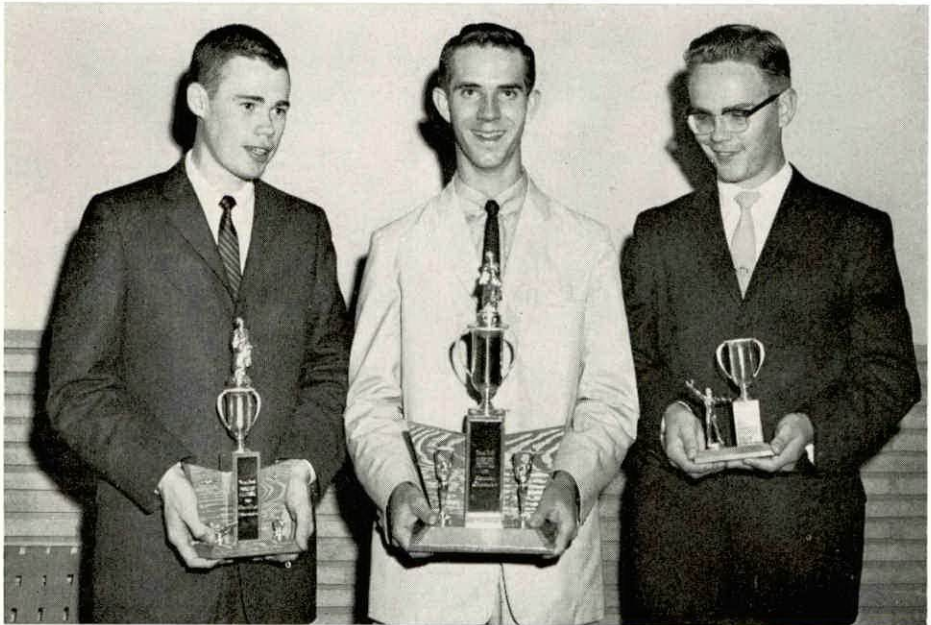
(Continued from Page 27)

question the advisability of the on-campus events in terms of the time and work involved for both himself and his debaters. Yet the values of the practice are real. Such a program provides a needed service to the campus, and in so doing, it establishes the forensic area as the center for public speaking activity on the campus. In addition, the support of the faculty from other departments is obtained and recruitment of student participants is made easier. Most significantly, however, the students who participate in such a forensic program gain valuable experience. Such experience is invaluable in terms of preparing them for the real speaking situations they will encounter in later life.

Texas Tech Tournament Awards . . .



BEST DEBATERS AT TEXAS TECH MEET—Winners of the debate contest at the 25th Invitational Forensic Festival at Texas Tech were (left to right) Allen Isbell and Paul Watson, first place, from Abilene Christian College, and John Burns and Bob Sunderland, second place, from Southwestern State Teachers College of Oklahoma.



DISCUSSION WINNERS AT TEXAS TECH—Taking top trophies in discussion at the 25th Invitational Forensics Festival at Texas Tech in October were (left to right) Leland Cole of Hutchinson, Kans., Junior College who won an excellent rating, and Dan Hahn of Kansas State who took a superior rating. Paul Watson (right) was first place trophy winner in after-dinner speaker. He is from Abilene Christian College.

INITIATES . . .

(Continued from Page 28)

Stephen H. Cohen, 34-41 77th Street, Jackson Heights 72, New York
 Jack Charles Davis, 2935 Westchester Road, Lansing, Michigan
 Suzanne Fries, 2131 Kendall Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin
 Carol Mae Puls, 2611 Lincoln Avenue, Two Rivers, Wisconsin
 Lee Roy Raymond, 512 - 2nd Street, N.W., Watertown, South Dakota
 Jerrold C. Rodesch, 459 Franklin Street, Port Washington, Wisconsin

WOOSTER (3)

Christine Coolidge Jones, 404 Bloomington Avenue, Wooster, Ohio
 Roger H. Garst, 712 Maple Avenue, Galesburg, Illinois
 Nancy Wimbish, 1727 Waller Street, Portsmouth, Ohio

WYOMING (1)

Garth Hillman Foster, 585 West 2nd North, Green River, Wyoming

YALE (6)

John Robert Banks, 2211 North South Street, Grand Junction, Colorado
 Robert Peterkin Hunt, 1530 North State Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
 William Skinner Kilborne, Jr., Wianno, Cape Cod, Massachusetts
 James Carl Miller, 8 Town and Country, St. Louis 24, Missouri
 Steven Michael Umin, 30 Eastchester Road, New Rochelle, New York
 Herbert William Yanowitz, Apartment 5, Kimberley Apartments, Boyd Drive, Sharon, Penn.

MEMBERS AT LARGE (15)

Lois Irene Bursack, 1209 - 7th Street, South, Fargo, North Dakota

Jack M. Carter, Department of Speech, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
 Edward M. Collins, Jr., 723 New York Avenue, McComb, Mississippi
 Marla Grace Davison, 2307 Carolina Street, Midland, Michigan
 Huber Winton Ellingsworth, Speech Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.
 Zenas Brent Fry, 642 Bedford Avenue, S.W., Canton, Ohio
 Charles Francis Hampton, 404 Irwin Avenue, Albion, Michigan
 Joseph Brannon Laine, 4540 North Teutonia, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Charley August Leistner, 246 West College, Oberlin, Ohio
 Francis White Pritchard, 1410 Wilkinson Pike, Maryville, Tennessee
 David C. Ralph, Speech Department, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
 Jack L. Ray, 100 Clapp Street, Iowa City, Iowa
 Joseph C. Rhea, 811-C Birch Road, East Lansing, Michigan
 Mary Margaret Roberts, Schenley Hall 426, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania
 Robert Bernard Silber, 445 Gramatan Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York
 Ralph Webb, Jr., 1255 - 18th Street No. 2, Boulder, Colorado
JOHN CARROLL (5)
 Sherman L. Berne, 2945 Hampshire Road, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio
 Donald A. Havlock, 13008 Lenacra Avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio
 Robert Boros Mellert, 2181 Maplewood Road, Cleveland 18, Ohio
 Paul A. Raymond, 3381 Seaton Road, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio
 John B. Robertson, 9419 Lamontier Avenue, Cleveland 4, Ohio

MY CAMPUS

(Continued from Page 29)

students to take their problems beyond the student newspapers, student government agencies, or administrative officers. However, the essential substance of the speeches, especially the top three are abstracted in the campus daily press. The speeches are in a sense oral editorials. The seeds of many progressive ideas have been planted at these events which eventually resulted in some form of action.

2. Many students who otherwise would never participate in competitive forensics, avail themselves of this opportunity. They feel this sort of competitive speaking experience is within their reach.
3. The contest helps to give balance to the over-all forensic program and to built up and reinforce the interest in co-curricular activities in general.
4. It serves as an added device by which students in speech classes are given the

experience of critically evaluating speeches outside their own classrooms.

The essential features of this kind of student speaking event are well suited to almost any college campus. I hope that you and your forensic committee will give it careful consideration, and that you will decide to give it a try. I think you will like it.

Sincerely yours,
 E. C. Buehler
 Director of Forensics
 University of Kansas
 Lawrence, Kansas

ECB:cs

FROM THE EDITOR . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

As always, let me invite you to submit articles, comments, letters and any other type of literary compositions you may happen to invent. Just be sure they are good.

And if space permits and we get at least one or two more letters, they'll be published in the next issue. Why not try your hand.

Delta Sigma Rho . . . Chapter Directory

Code	Chapter Name	Date Founded	Faculty Sponsor	Address
A	Albion	1911	J. V. Garland	Albion, Mich.
AL	Allegheny	1913	Nels Juleus	Meadville, Penn.
AM	Amherst	1913	S. L. Garrison	Amherst, Mass.
AMER	American	1932	J. H. Yocum	Washington, D.C.
AR	Arizona	1922	G. F. Sparks	Tucson, Ariz.
B	Bates	1915	Brooks Quimby	Lewiston, Maine
BE	Beloit	1909	Carl G. Balson	Beloit, Wisc.
BK	Brooklyn	1940	Charles Parkhurst	Brooklyn, N.Y.
BR	Brown	1909	Anthony C. Gosse	Providence, R.I.
BU	Boston	1935	Wayne D. Johnson	Boston, Mass.
CA	Carleton	1911	Ada M. Harrison	Northfield, Minn.
CH	Chicago	1906	Marvin Phillips	Chicago, Ill.
CLR	Colorado	1910	Thorrel B. Best	Boulder, Colo.
COL	Colgate	1910	Stan Kinney	Hamilton, N.Y.
CON	Connecticut	1952	Charles McNames	Storrs, Conn.
COR	Cornell	1911	H. A. Wichelns	Ithaca, N.Y.
CR	Creighton	1934	Rev. Robert F. Purcell, S. J.	Omaha, Nebraska
D	Dartmouth	1910	Herbert L. James	Hanover, N.H.
DP	DePauw	1915	Robert O. Weiss	Greencastle, Ind.
EL	Elmira	1931	Geraldine Quinlan	Elmira, N.Y.
GR	Grinnell	1951	Wm. Vanderpool	Grinnell, Iowa
GW	George Washington	1908	George F. Henigan, Jr.	Washington, D.C.
H	Hamilton	1922	Willard B. Marsh	Clinton, N.Y.
HR	Harvard	1909		Cambridge, Mass.
HW	Hawaii	1947	Orland S. Lefforge	Honolulu, Hawaii
I	Idaho	1926	A. E. Whitehead	Moscow, Idaho
ILL	Illinois	1906	Wayne Brockriede	Urbana, Ill.
IN	Indiana	1951	E. C. Chenoweth	Bloomington, Ind.
ISC	Iowa State	1909	Ralph L. Towne	Ames, Iowa
IT	Iowa State Teachers	1913	Lillian Wagner	Cedar Falls, Iowa
IU	Iowa	1906	Orville Hitchcock	Iowa City, Iowa
JCU	John Carroll	1958	Austin J. Freeley	Cleveland, Ohio
K	Kansas	1910	E. C. Buehler	Lawrence, Kansas
KA	Kansas State College	1951	Charles Goetzinger	Manhattan, Kansas
KX	Knox	1911		Galesburg, Ill.
MQ	Marquette	1930	Joseph B. Laine	Milwaukee, Wisc.
M	Michigan	1906	N. Edd Miller	Ann Arbor, Mich.
MSU	Michigan State	1958	Huber Ellingsworth	East Lansing, Mich.
MN	Minnesota	1906	Robert Scott	Minneapolis, Minn.
MO	Missouri	1909	Robert Freidman	Columbia, Mo.
MM	Mount Mercy	1954	Thomas A. Hopkins	Pittsburgh, Penn.
MU	Mundelein	1949	Sister Mary Antonia, B.V.M.	Chicago, Ill.
N	Nebraska	1906	Don Olson	Lincoln, Nebraska
NEV	Nevada	1948	Robert S. Griffin	Reno, Nevada
ND	North Dakota	1911	John S. Penn	Grand Forks, N.D.
NO	Northwestern	1906	Russel Windes	Evanston, Ill.
O	Ohio State	1910	Paul A. Carmack	Columbus, Ohio
OB	Oberlin	1936	Paul Boase	Oberlin, Ohio
OK	Oklahoma	1913	Roger E. Nebergall	Norman, Okla.
OR	Oregon	1926	Herman Cohen	Eugene, Oregon
ORS	Oregon State	1922	Earl W. Wells	Corvallis, Oregon
OW	Ohio Wesleyan	1907	Ed Robinson	Delaware, Ohio
P	Pennsylvania	1909	G. W. Thumm	Philadelphia, Pa.
PO	Pomona	1928	Howard Martin	Claremont, Calif.
PR	Princeton	1911	Clarence S. Angell	Princeton, N.J.
PS	Pennsylvania State	1917	Clayton H. Schug	University Park, Pa.
PT	Pittsburgh	1920	Bob Newman	Pittsburgh, Pa.
R	Rockford	1933	Mildred F. Berry	Rockford, Ill.
SC	Southern California	1915	James H. McBeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
ST	Stanford	1911	Leland Chapin	Stanford, Calif.
SW	Swarthmore	1911	E. L. Hunt	Swarthmore, Penn.
SY	Syracuse	1910	J. Edward McEvoy	Syracuse, N.Y.
T	Temple	1950	Gordon F. Hostettler	Philadelphia, Pa.
TE	Texas	1909	Martin Todaro	Austin, Texas
VA	Texas Tech	1953	P. Merville Larson	Lubbock, Texas
W	Virginia	1908	Robert Jeffrey	Charlottesville, Mo.
WA	Washington	1922	Ronald F. Reid	St. Louis, Mo.
WAY	University of Washington	1954	Laura Caswell	Seattle, Wash.
WEL	Wayne	1937	Rupert L. Cortright	Detroit, Mich.
WES	Wells	1941	Evelyn Clinton	Aurora, N.Y.
WES	Wesleyan	1910	Donald Torrence	Middletown, Conn.
WICH	Wichita	1941	Mel Moorhouse	Wichita, Kansas
WIS	Wisconsin	1906	Winston L. Brembeck	Madison, Wisc.
WJ	Washington and Jefferson	1917	Frederick Hellegger	Washington, Penn.
WM	Williams	1910	George R. Connelly	Williamstown, Mass.
WO	Wooster	1922	Madine Schwitzer	Wooster, Ohio
WR	Western Reserve	1911	Lawrence Kuhl	Cleveland, Ohio
WVA	West Virginia	1923	F. A. Neyhart	Morgantown, West Va.
WYO	Wyoming	1917	John Goudy	Laramie, Wyoming
Y	Yale	1917	Rollin G. Osterweis	New Haven, Conn.
L	At Large	1909		

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